

# **Report**

## **Two Days National Workshop for Civil Society Organizations on the Green Climate Fund and Gender Mainstreaming**

**By**

**Kasa and Care International**

**17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

**Miklin Hotel**

**Accra**

The meeting commenced at 9:00am with participants registration. The total number of participants who attended this meeting were ..... This comprise of ..... men and ..... women.

The opening remarks were given by Mr. Jonathan Gokah Coordinator for Kasa. He formally welcomed participants to the meeting. He also went ahead to introduce the Moderator for the training in the person of Ms. Lois Aduamoah-Addo, a Programme Manager with Women in Law and Development in Africa- WILDAF Ghana.

Mr. Zakaria Yakubu of Care International gave the welcome address at the training and the objectives for the training. He shared it is important we address poverty in the world and our communities from a social justice and gender perspective while taking into consideration people's livelihood. He continued that climate change is becoming a major priority area due to the challenges it poses in our communities and on local people's livelihoods. He shared over the past 20years Care Ghana and Kasa have forged a relationship aimed at addressing the effects of climate change its related issues. It is to this end that in the mist of increased global discourse and priority area on climate change in Ghana. Care and Kasa in moving forward have planned to increase their engagements and collaborations with CSOs on this issue. Beyond, the Care Kasa working relationship in advancing climate change in Ghana, Kasa is also the lead Coordinating Partner for the SDG platform Goal 13 which is focused Climate Change.

Care and Kasa are currently implementing a project titled Civil Society Organizations Readiness for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-Focus Africa and is currently in the second phase of implementation of the project. The overall goal of the project is to promote a multi stakeholder approach with the implementation of the project, that's to work closely with CSOs, government, private sector, youth etc. The main objective of the project is to build the CSOs roles to advocate for ambitious GCF funding approach in the area of mitigation and adaptation/disaster risk reduction, bring on the ground civil society expertise and knowledge to the table of discussion (GCF Board, national dialogue and process) and increase accountability and transparency of national authority and implementing actors of GCF activities through participatory monitoring and evaluation led by CSOs.

Care and Kasa have developed close working with Green Climate Fund managed by the Ministry of Finance and through this relationship, have strengthened their working relationship with government and the other key governmental stakeholders advancing the issues around climate change. Its is with respect to these partnerships and recent develops around climate change that Kasa and Care intend to involve CSOs better in this discourse. This is the background to the main objective for this training workshop. The training seeks to increase knowledge, information flow and collaboration from the Ministry of Finance Green Climate Change Fund to CSOs and to mainstream gender into climate change and how CSOs can hold government accountable.

**First Presentation: Topic: “GCF Institutional arrangement/operations structure in Ghana and opportunities for increasing stakeholders’ engagements on GCF by Ministry of Finance”**

Mr. Robert Mensah of the Ministry of Finance Green Climate Fund and the National Designation Authority Operations in Ghana led participants through the first presentation of the training. The presentation was focused on GCF Institutional arrangement/operations structure in Ghana and opportunities for increasing stakeholders’ engagements in GCF.

His presentation addressed issues such as background to climate finance in Ghana, the Green Climate Fund, In-country Process for GCF Project/Programme Development, What will the Green Climate Fund support in Ghana? Composition of NDA Technical Advisory Committee, why do we need Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in the GCF Process? Gaps and way forward.

- **Introduction**

Climate finance is finance that aims at reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts. Given the constraints in domestic resources mobilization, it is extremely important to explore other innovative sources of funding climate change actions in Ghana. Mobilization of financial resources is key in ensuring that Ghana addresses many of the challenges associated with the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

Paris Agreement: milestone of international climate negotiations ratified or joined by 190 Parties global emission’s main goal: limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C (ideally 1.5°C) above pre-industrial levels. Ghana is signatory to the Paris agreement which requires all parties to put forward their best efforts through Ghana’s Nationally Determined Contributions (GH-NDCs). Objective of the GH-NDCs is to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

- **Green Climate Fund**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), designed to disburse new and additional resources for addressing climate change. GCF’s mandate is to support developing countries raise and realize their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) ambitions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways. Access to Fund resources is through national, regional and international implementing entities accredited by the Board. The Fund liaises with individual countries through a nominated national institution known as the National Designated Authority (NDA).

- **In-country Process for GCF Project/Programme Development**

**What will the Green Climate Fund support in Ghana?**

- Low-emission and climate resilient programmes and projects in Ghana

- Mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects developed by implementing entities that will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of Ghana
- Climate change programmes and projects that adopt a gender sensitive approach
- Programmes and projects that meet the environmental and social safeguards of the Fund.
- Programmes and projects that are aligned with Ghana’s Climate Change Policy/GH-NDC and demonstrate very good potential for reducing emissions.
- Climate change programmes and projects that promote synergies across areas of adaptation and mitigation with co-benefits.
- Capacity building initiatives of prospective entities seeking accreditation with the Fund.

**Composition of NDA Technical Advisory Committee**

- Ministry of Finance (Chair)
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)
- National Development Planning Commission
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Forestry Commission
- Energy Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Private Enterprises Federation (PEF)
- Climate Action Network Ghana. (CSOs)
- Observers (4 CSOs)

- **Stakeholder Engagement**

In the context of climate change finance, stakeholders are those with interest in climate change and finance, either because they are engaged in climate policy and finance, affected by climate change either positively or negatively, or their activities have either positive or negative effect on climate change

<b>Primary Stakeholders</b>	<b>Secondary Stakeholders</b>
Local Communities	Government
Youth (both boys & girls)	NDA
People With Disabilities	MDAs
Women	MMDAs
Children	Traditional Authorities
Aged	Religious Leaders
	Assemblymen & Women
	Parliament
	Private sector
	Financial Institutions

	CSOs/NGOs
	Research and Academia
	DPs/Donors
	DAEs/IAEs
	Media
	Project staff

### **Why Do We Need Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in the GCF Process?**

Article 6 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and various international environmental agreements including Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Aarhus Convention, all have long recognized the importance of open and transparent engagement of stakeholders in efforts to support the protection of the environment and sustainable development, and in decision-making processes related to multilateral environmental agreements.

The experiences of GCF and other financial mechanisms indicate that, it is vital to extend engagement to all sectors of society because the challenges facing environmental degradation are so complex that no one sector, or part of society address the challenge.

Stakeholder engagement improves project performance and impact by enhancing ownership and accountability; addressing the social and economic needs of affected people; building partnerships among entities and stakeholders; and harnessing the skills, experiences and knowledge of a wide range of stakeholders, such as civil society organizations (CSOs), community and local groups, and the private sector.

### **Gaps and Challenges**

- The deliberate choice of participating stakeholders, which are likely to be favorable to the project owner/developer
- Lack of clear guidance on how to organize, structure and carry out stakeholder engagement
- The absence of standardized criteria for selecting stakeholder
- Lack of stakeholder analysis
- Inappropriate selection of stakeholders, and
- The fact that most decisions are made during government and expert consultation, and the local residents are involved at a late stage, with little scope to influence the project design.

### **Questions and Interaction with Participants**

- Participants queried how CSOs could be more visible with the process
- Participants also queried why CSOs are given Observer positioning the NDA committee
- Participants queried why the other gender groups such as youth and persons with

disability are not members of the NDA Committee

**Second Presentation: Topic: “The status of GCF Funding in Ghana”** by Mr. Robert Mensah of the Ministry of Finance Green Climate Fund

- **Status of GCF FP in Ghana**

Ghana formally became a GCF-ready country in 2015 when it applied for the MoF to become a National Designated Authority (NDA), same year the country signed on to the Paris Agreement which was later ratified in 2016. Ghana has since submitted 18 proposals to seek funding from the GCF: 9 of the proposals (4 project proposal, 4 are readiness proposals and 1 Project Preparation Facility) have been approved by GCF 9 are pending approval (8 project proposal and 1 readiness proposal). As part of our efforts to enhance Ghana’s success rate in GCF funding, we have put in place a multi-sectoral Technical Advisory body (NDATAC) that provides technical advice and recommendations to the NDA on concept notes and proposals.

- **Country Programme**

The Country Programme guidance requires countries to identify and provide a summary of up to five (5) country-specific priority projects and programmes to be submitted to the GCF for funding during the four years (2020 – 2023). The Country Programme was be anchored on Ghana’s Nationally Determined Contributions (Gh-NDCs), National Climate Change Policy and other relevant documents. Ghana in the process of finalizing its Country Programme to be submitted to GCF which will serve as the main documents for pipeline projects that the country would like to receive funding on.

**Pipeline Project Selected for the Country Programme**

- Resilient Landscape Project
- Accra Climate Resilient and Integrated Development Project (GARID-Climate)
- Accelerated Solar Action Programme
- Building climate resilience of the agriculture sector in Ghana through improved climate information and early warning services.
- Accra City Electric Bus Project

**GCF Accreditation**

- Ecobank Ghana was accredited by the GCF in 2019
- Potential Entities for GCF Accreditation:
  - Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)
  - Energy Commission (EC)
  - Segregated Market Capital Limited
  - Agricultural Development Bank (ADB)

**Way Forward**

- To ensure an effective multi-stakeholder engagement in climate change and finance

processes, there is a general need to develop good practice guidance for participation methods

- Good practices respect the principles of effective stakeholder engagement moving beyond standard practices or business-as-usual approaches and grounded in commitments to transparency and accountability
- Creating enabling environment to attract private sector Public Private Partnership involvement in climate change financing.

#### **Questions and Interaction with Participants**

- Participants how CSOs could actively access the GCF Fund
- Participants queried how projects that's been implemented under the GCF have fared in the past
- Participants queried whether projects implemented under the GCF were gender sensitive
- Participants queried why projects are now prioritizing gender over the other social groups

**Third Presentation: Topic: "Gender, Concepts and Climate Change"** by Ms. Grace Ampomah a Programme Manager with Abantu Ghana

For this session, the presenter defined the following key gender terminologies discussed included gender, gender roles, and climate change and why gender is a key gender issue.

#### **Questions and Interaction Session**

Participants queried why so much emphasis was on women but ignored other areas such as youth, persons with disability etc.

The facilitator responded that the GCF fund is focused on women because with all the other issues raised, they encompass women too.

**Fourth Presentation-Topic: CSOs Perspective on Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change Processes** by Ms. Grace Ampomah a Programme Manager with Abantu Ghana

Under this presentation, the presenter focused on how gender can be mainstreamed into climate change from a Civil Society Perspective.

Participants were informed as Civil Society; it is important we engage with key state actors such as

- Ministry of Environment and Technology (MESTI)
- Become members of the steering committee on the implementation of such as the NDCs
- Become members of the gender working group of the NDCs

- Hosting of the gender action on climate change on equality and sustainability
- Training of girls and boys in schools on gender and climate change
- Youth advocacy and gender engagements

Key areas included monitoring and reporting, qualitative data, qualitative indicators, adaptive and mitigation measures.

### Questions and Interaction Sessions

What have been some of the lessons learnt from advancing issues on gender and climate change. What is there less focus on persons living with disability, they are seriously impacted by the effects of climate change.

### Fifth Presentation: Mr. Zakaria Yakubu of Care International

At the end of the two main presentations planned for day, Mr. Zakaria of Care International shared with participants for CSOs activities to be more effective in monitoring government processes around Climate Change, then the concept of “GAGAME” is an essential tool for use to consider and work with. He shared with participants “GAGAME” means

- **Gender Analysis (GA)**
- **Gender Action (GA)**
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (ME)**

He shared in order to visible with our actions, it is important we engage government, we analyse government policies and plan on climate change and come out with key advocacy policy and plans.

### Closing and Wrap Up of Day One

The moderator formally brought the training to a close by encouraged members to do well make it to the next day’s meeting on time.

### Second Day of the Training

#### Recap of Day One’s Sessions

The training for the second day commenced at 9:30am. The Moderator for the meeting Ms. Lois Aduamoah, Addo welcomed participants to the training. Mr. Zakaria of Care International was invited to take participants through the recap of the previous day’s session. This he did excellently by sharing a brief presentation with participants that highlights the key take homes with participants not to take for granted.

#### First Presentation: “Gender Requirements in the GCF- The GCF Revised Gender Policy and Action Plan by Mr. Robert Mensah Ministry of Finance

Mr. Robert Mensah commenced presentation by sharing that climate change affect women and men differently. He shared women are hardest hit by dramatic shifts in climatic conditions, because often 70% of the world’s poor are women. Higher mortality from

climate-related disasters for women. Domestic burdens of women increase substantially with various manifestations of climate change. Decline in land and biomass productivity affects women more than men. Involving both women and men in all decision-making processes on climate action is a significant factor in meeting the climate challenge. Women continue to play a major role in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions

His presentation focused on key topics such as

### **GCF Gender Policy**

The key aim of the GCF gender policy is to achieve greater, more effective, sustainable, and equitable climate change results. Build equally women and men's resilience to & ability to address climate change, Address and mitigate against potential project/program risks for women and men in the activities financed by the Fund. Help reduce the gender gap of climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

### **GCF Gender Policy Objectives**

Gender equality embedded in GCF's governing instrument, in 2015, GCF adopted a Gender Policy and a 3-year Action Plan. The Policy is guided by all main conventions, guided by the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC SDG linkages: The SDGs prioritize gender as a central cross-cutting issue, which corresponds to the approach being taken by GCF.

### **GCF Gender Policy Principles**

1. Commitment to gender equality and equity
2. Comprehensiveness (in scope and coverage)
3. Accountability
4. Country Ownership
5. Competencies
6. Resource Allocation

### **Operationalizing GCF's Gender Policy**

The key components of operationalization of a GCF Gender Policy are through Accreditation, Readiness & preparatory support program, Knowledge sharing and capacity development, Project preparation facility, Program development & implementation (Adaptation and mitigation [through public/private sector window), Pilot programmes, MSME RFP and Enhancing Direct Access

### **Mainstreaming Gender in GCF Projects**

This is achieved through undertaking Analysis Actions, Monitoring and Evaluation of gender relations projects

### **Gender – Related Documents for GCF Funding Proposals**

This is done through actions such as Conduct a gender assessment at project preparation stage in order to collect baseline data, and to

- Determine how the project/program can analyze and respond to the different needs of

women and men in view of the specific climate change issue to be addressed

- Identify drivers of change and the gender dynamics in order to achieve the program/project adaptation or mitigation goals
- Identify and design specific gender elements to be included in the program/project activities
- Select output, outcome and impact indicators
- Design project/program implementation and monitoring institutional arrangements

### **GCF Project Examples**

Some examples of the GCF projects key requirements include comprehensive gender assessment & identification of actions for implementation, a gender-responsive logical framework, reflection of opportunities identified in the gender assessment, a gender action plan, Reflection of gender-informed indicators in the logic framework of the funding proposal, Reporting by Accredited Entities to GCF, Reporting by Accredited Entities to GCF

### **GCF Gender Manual**

A key manual available is the Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects by UN Women

### **Questions and Interaction Sessions**

Mr. Zakaria Yakubu shared that most climate change projects are not gender sensitive due to the following issues, these include the Context, specificity of the project, results chain and lack of gender expertise.

### **Second Presentation- Role of CSOs in the Implementation and Monitoring of the GCF Funded Initiatives by the Ministry of Finance/ Gender Ministry by Ms. Grace Ampomah of Abantu Ghana**

This presentation continued from where the last presentation ended with the Ministry of finance. The presentation focused on how CSOs can monitor the gender issues with the implementation of the GCF funded projects. She took participants through how to conduct an effective gender analysis into the GCF funded projects in Ghana

### **Group Works by Participants- Question One**

What are the specific actions CSOs can undertake in monitoring the GCF funded projects in Ghana and what are the possible recommendations

### **Group 1 Presentation**

#### **1: Actions**

1. Tracking the implementation projects
2. Capacity building of CSOs
3. Looking for gaps and recommending solutions to gaps
4. Liaise with NDA
5. Become a key player in the GCF governance processes and made a technical committee at the GCF

6. Hold the implementing institutions accountable for their actions

**2: Recommendation**

1. Deepen advocacy and an increase representation in National Determine Technical Committee
2. Environmental Networks like KASA should step up its game.

**Group 2 Presentation**

**Actions**

1. Organize regular capacity building activities on how CSOs can use the GCF tracking system

**Recommendations**

1. GCF should set aside 10% of the total grant for monitoring of the project particularly by CSOs
2. KASA should be made a key focal member on the NDA committee

**Group 3 Presentation**

**1. Actions**

- Use the monitoring and evaluation framework and the results framework for the monitoring of the GCF actions
- Capacity building should be organized for CSOs on how to use the GCF activity tracking toolkits
- Financial resources, should be made available for CSOs to be able to monitor the implemented GCF projects, e.g about 10% of total grant should be set aside to be used by accredited observers to monitors the project and reports appropriately
- KASA initiative should deliberately strategize for a permanent seat at NDATAAC.

**2. Recommendations**

1. Creation of information sharing platform such as WhatsApp groups etc.
2. Assign KASA to coordinate CSOs actions on GCF
3. Capacity building training on GCF monitoring framework

**Group 4 Presentation**

**Actions**

1. Identify specific activities to monitor the implementation of GCF funding initiative.
  - a. Know the specific goals that has been set to be attained
  - b. Create an analysis plan locally
  - c. Gather data and track progress

**2. Recommendations**

- a. Ensure the Ministry of Finance provide all Climate change related information's to CSOs
- b. Develop data portal or dashboard of CSO actors for knowledge management and consultations
- c. Increase CSOs decision making powers within the governing board to access proposals for approvals
- d. We should support government in developing country program

**Group 5 Presentation**

**Actions**

1. Civil Society Organizations should be given more seats and decision-making powers on the NDA committee
2. Civil Society Organizations should be part of the monitoring of the monitoring and evaluation process

**Recommendations**

1. Get the document for the various Green Climate Fund projects and build capacity of Civil Society Organizations on them
2. Undertake independent analysis on it
3. Monitor disbursement of funds by the Green Climate Fund and how much we get to mitigate and how much of the funds is dedicated towards adaptation
4. Monitor the project implementation status

**Question 2**

1. What are the key gender questions or areas addressed by the assessment?
2. What are the key gender actions to be addressed in the project?
3. Scoring of the various project on gender issues

**Groups Responses****Group 1 Presentation**

**Project:** Gender Action Plan for Ghana Shea Land Scape Emission Reduction Project- Gender Action Plan Gender Assessment

**1. What are the key gender questions or areas addressed by the assessment?**

- a. What is the capacity of women within Ghana's Shea Landscape emission reduction project?
- b. Is the allocation of the resources in the Shea Landscape emission project gender responsive?
- c. What is the representation of women in the decision-making processes?
- d. The ratio of male to females in the sub-working group in the implementation of Ghana's shea landscape emission reduction.

**2. What are the key Gendered ACTIONS to be addressed on Project - from the GAP)?**

- a. Capacity-building and knowledge management plans should actively involve women and men equitably.
- b. Introduce new technologies for the processing of shea fruits into kennels and production of fuel briquettes from shea processing waste.
- c. Ensure gender balance within multi-stakeholder engagement processes- (Participation) (e.g., at least 40%)

**3.Score**

In your group, SCORE the project purpose is to integrate GENDER on a scale of (0 - 4)

Scale: 2.8

## Group 2 Presentation

**Project:** Support to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) investment in Africa (AFDB)

### 1. What are the key gender questions / areas being addressed in the project Gender Assessment/ Analysis? Shea Landscape

The group broadly assessed gender issues at the national level, but we didn't have enough time to delve into the assessment at the community level.

- General assessment of gender inequality within the gender inequality index
- Education
- Poverty
- Political participation and decision making
- Labor force participation
- Access to resources
- Health
- Gender issues around forest and REDD+

### 2. What are the key gender action in the project?

The action plan was assessed based on these three broad areas

- Institutional framework: Activity 1.1 is gender responsive with particular reference to the involvement of a gender and safeguard officer.
- Participation: Activity 1.4, involvement of women at all stages of the project i.e from designing to implementation.
- Capacity building: Activity 2.2 Build capacity of women groups and cooperatives on the Shea value chain, its intermediaries and end users.

### 3. Scoring of the Project on Gender (0-4)

The group scored 3 out of 4 and had these reasons, the document should have accessed the gender issues at the local level specifically in the Savannah region where the project will be implemented.

## Group 3 Presentation

**Project:** Women and Female Headed Households with Improved Access to Information, Knowledge, Agriculture Inputs, Finance And/ Or Markets Through Aggregator and Digital

S/N	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES UNDER CONSIDERATION	KEY GENDER ACTIONS/OBSERVATIONS	ACTIONS	SCORE
1.	Contextual Analysis of socio-	Mortality rate, employment rate,	Infant Mortality was not gender	a. Using the Lean Data,	3

	economic conditions with respect to Gender	educational status, employment etc.	segregated	track and analyse social performance of individuals b. Portfolio Level Analysis with Gender Lens C. Provide post investment support with Gender Lens	
2.	Division of labor-Gender Roles	Equity and equality	Both Men and woman have equal access to employment		
3.	Inclusiveness / Participation	Formal and Informal sector	About 50% women employed in Agric sector		
4.	Resource allocation-Technology (Differential Needs)	Consideration of Male and Female needs/ Equal Opportunities to both men and women	The project seeks to equally allocate resources		
5.	Inequality/ Gender responsiveness	Vulnerability considerations	Project seeks to support women to 3 key areas-a. financial support/ Financial Inclusion, Digital Literacy- Mobile phone, Extension services support		
6.	Innovations to address Gender specific needs-Sensitivity				
7.	Acceptance/ Adoption of views and positions of women	Gender equality and social inclusiveness			
8.	Equal Rights	Stereotypes, resistance			

### Group 4 Presentation

**Project:** Gender Assessment for Leveraging Energy Access Finance (LEAP) Framework (AFDB)

#### 1. Key Gender Questions/Areas

- Maternal mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Educational status of girls and boys
- Division of labor among women and men in the formal/ informal economy
- Technology was provided by the project to be available and accessible to both women and men

2. **Key Gender Actions on the Project**

- Financial inclusion of women in farming households
- Encourage programs that encourage greater participation of women in agriculture extension programs.
- Use lean data tracking the project was on a gender lens

3. **Score**

- We will score the project 3 out of 4. It was gender responsive

**Group 5 Presentation**

**Project:** Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (Afawa); Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices.

1. **Key Gender Questions/Areas Addressed**

- Barriers to gender equality and women’s empowerment in the country
- Governance and participation of women in decision-making positions
- The availability and use of quality sex-disaggregated data and statistics in identified thematic areas
- Financing Climate Resilient Agriculture practices for women in Ghana.

2. **Key Gender Actions on the Project**

- Alignment of the assessment to the action plans and objectives.
- Capacity building /sensitization/awareness campaigns on women and girls’ rights to access to and control over land.
- Support women’s access to agricultural technology from agricultural production to transformation.
- Providing assistive equipment (processing and packaging) and storage facilities to women led SMEs
- Identification of key stakeholders for the implementation of the project.
- Access to credit and other financial services for women in Agri-business

3. **Score of the Project**

The group scored the project 3 Out of 4. The groups conclusion is the project is gender responsive

**Recommendation and Way Forward**

1. One of the recommendations for this training was to ensure that the other vulnerable groups such as persons with disability and the youth are incorporated into this climate change agenda.
2. Ensure continues engagement with the climate change agenda with CSOs

**Wrap Up and Closing**

The training came to a successful ending

### Evaluation of the 2 Days Workshop

No	Questions	Score
1.	From 0% to 100% show the extent to which this workshop has increase your knowledge	Ranged from 50%-90%
2.	This 2-day workshop has achieved its objective	I strongly agree- 14 people 1 agree-13 people
3.	From 0% to100% show the extent to which this workshop has increased your knowledge	79.5%
4.	The most important thing I learnt from this workshop gender identity and GCF	1.Learnt how to integrate gender into climate change and how it affects women 2. Green Climate Fund 3. Gender Mainstreaming 4. Gender Analysis into Climate Change Projects
4.	What would you do differently as a result of learning from this workshop	1.Be gender sensitive in our advancement on issues bordering around climate change 2. Ensure women’s participation in climate change processes 3.Advocate for women’s empowerment 4. Help women to bridge the gap around climate change
5.	From 0% to 100% rate your satisfaction on the venue (Including Hotel Services and Meals	60%
6.	Give one key recommendation for this workshop or the next CSO-GCF Engagement	1.Inclusion of PWDs in the climate discourse as impact

		<p>or climate change are also heavily serious on them</p> <p>2. Identificatify of MMDA that have received funds</p>
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